

# HATCHET

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

JANUARY 28, 1974

## Faculty Senate Votes Down AUA

by Mark Toor  
Hatchet Staff Writer

The Faculty Senate voted seven to 11 Friday against recommending the adoption of the proposal for an All-University Assembly, and by voice vote to submit the proposal to a mail ballot of the entire faculty.

After the Faculty Assembly, composed of all GW faculty members, votes on the proposal, the combined recommendations will be forwarded to President Lloyd H. Elliott and the Board of Trustees. A final decision will then be made on whether or not to expand the Faculty Senate to an AUA.

Elliott, who usually chairs Faculty Senate meetings, did not chair Friday's four hour session because he did not want to be "an inhibiting force on Senate debate," according to a staff member. The meeting was instead chaired by Prof. Edwin L. Stevens, chairman of the Faculty Senate Executive Committee.

The discussion indicated that some faculty members were reluctant to jeopardize the strong voice the faculty now has in University affairs. The steering committee report stated that the Faculty Senate, a body made up of tenured associate and full professors charged with advising President Elliott, has become "a de facto legislative body in many areas of University governance" because of its good working relationship with Elliott.

The AUA proposal would expand the Faculty Senate to include student, alumni, staff and lower-ranking faculty representatives. The faculty would have 47 per cent of the votes on the 72-member body, the students 36 per cent, alumni and non-academic staff members eight per cent each.

Law Prof. Ralph C. Nash, chairman of the steering committee, reiterated his committee's recommendation that the AUA proposal be submitted to the entire faculty for decision. The Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, he said, would not permit this, but said they would reserve judgment on how to get a broader view of opinion until after the Senate voted.

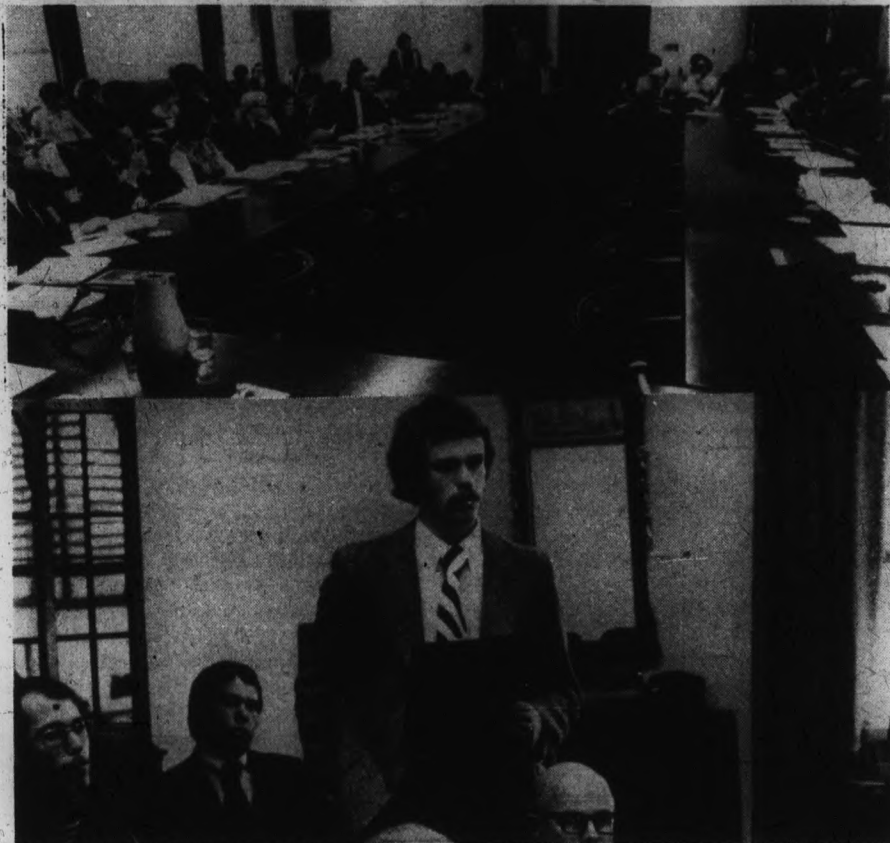
Prof. Arthur Kirsch said the Faculty Senate had "worked pretty well representing the faculty viewpoint," and that their viewpoint would be "diluted" if it was forced to "compromise" with viewpoints of other factions in AUA. "President Elliott would only see the result of compromises," he said. He suggested separate forums for each constituency, as did many other Senate members.

"Most of the important decisions should be made by professional people," said Prof. Reuben Wood, a former Faculty Senate member. Other members, including Prof. Carl Linden were against giving up the "responsibility" held by the Senate and becoming a "minority voice."

Prof. Peter Hill, one of the leading proponents of AUA, attacked the "feeling that power in a University should rest with an intellectual elite." He said, "I can't think of any recommendation (previously passed by the Faculty Senate) dealing with faculty members that would have been defeated by students."

There were doubts as to the responsibility and competence of students as co-governors of a university. One of the most vocal was Associate Prof. Charles Moser. The AUA proposal, he said, is "democracy run amok," adding, "I believe in democracy, but it can become cancerous."

Citing the examples of European universities which are heavily student-influenced, he expressed the fear that the AUA would take over curriculum decisions, not provided for in the proposal. "Students will have control over the faculty areas," he said, "but it does not



(Above) Faculty Senate weighs AUA issue at last Friday's meeting. (Below) John O'Mara, a member of the AUA Steering Committee, addresses the Senate. (Photo by Bruce Cahan)

seem that faculty will be given equivalent control over student matters."

Linden said that students are "transient," and the University "can only be protected by those who have devoted their lives to it," the "artistocracy" of professors.

Hill stated that participating in University governance would be "good for students," who would "learn the limits of power." He said, "If there's anger to be aired, better here than in front of Rice Hall," he said. "The duration of their interest," he said, referring to the accusations of impermanence of students, "is not as important as the direction of their interest."

(See FACULTY SENATE, p.5)

## Profs. Analyze Effects of Energy Crisis

### Self-Sufficiency Unlikely

by Digby A. Solomon  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Anthony M. Yezer, assistant professor of economics at GW, cautioned that the U.S. would not profit from self-sufficiency in oil. He also warned against rushing into nuclear production of energy, and suggested that coal may be a more practical and ecologically beneficent energy source in the coming years.

Self-sufficiency in oil is impractical, said Yezer, in an interview, because American oil costs over 75 cents a barrel to extract, while Middle Eastern oil costs less than 10 cents a barrel.

Nuclear power, he added, is not yet feasible, because the country is still experimenting with second-generation "breeder" reactors (which would produce more energy than they use). Thus, industry should not invest in the present reactors which will be obsolete in a few years, Yezer explained.

The current energy crisis, Yezer stated, is partly the country's own fault, because it established oil import quotas and restricted importing to a few large international companies, which do most of their business overseas and thus may not have had the U.S.'s best interests in mind.

The statements made by Arab nations that they have no economic reasons to raise oil production should "be taken with a grain of salt," said Yezer. He explained that only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have small populations and thus have a large income per capita, do not need to expand production. Other large nations have large, poor populations,

(See ENERGY, p.2)

### Return to Cities

by Michele Deschenes  
Hatchet Staff Writer

The "biggest impact" of the new modes of transportation forced by the energy crisis "will be in a reorganization of residential patterns," according to Associate Prof. Stephen Fuller of the Urban Transportation Research Center.

Fuller said in an interview that the immediate emphasis will be on the "movement of people more efficiently," but current modes of transportation will be in effect for a while.

Fuller referred to the "no growth concept" as the most obvious effect the energy crisis has had on transportation. Building in the suburbs has already been discouraged, and people will be encouraged to live in the cities.

This brings with it the problem of "upgrading the urban areas," he said. But it is already obvious that more and more people are considering the option of living in the cities, and this growth is "more preferable than 15 years ago," according to Fuller.

If this move continues, the net effect will be "less movement and people will stay in one place to work, live and play."

Fuller said he believes that cars will always be allowed in big cities, because "public transportation is not good enough."

A more realistic approach, Fuller believes, is the "Dial-A-Bus," which is already being tried on an experimental basis in some communities. Originally used for specific purposes like transporting the poor and elderly to health clinics, said Fuller, the Dial-a-Bus works much like a large taxi.

This bus picks up people on a pre-determined route as they

(See TRANSPORTATION, p. 3)

### Coal Reserves Largest

by Jan Ellen Beyer  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Although over half the world's reserves of coal are located in the U.S., according to GW Physics Department Chairman Julian Eisenstein, it has been economically and physically easier to import Arab oil than to mine the existing coal deposits here.

Besides the Arab embargo, the U.S. is experiencing a shortage of fuel, said Eisenstein, in an interview, because "consumption is up, and refineries haven't been built recently."

Eisenstein suggested six ways of developing new sources of energy, two of which he thought could be implemented without too many problems. These are the uses of coal and nuclear power plants fueled by uranium, an element of which the U.S. has a sufficient supply.

While solar energy is being investigated as a never-ending source, Eisenstein said he believes that the cost of this energy would be too high. It is useful in space exploration, but everyday use does not warrant the expense, he said. If there were some way to store solar energy, he added, "we could look at it more positively."

Geothermal energy, said Eisenstein, might be obtained by collecting the hot water released by geysers such as Old Faithful in Yellowstone Park. He also suggested using the energy from tidal motion, but said it was "too variable" to be depended on, and too expensive, as dams would have to be constructed.

Another suggestion was the exploitation of thermal gradients in the ocean, in which the temperature difference between parts of the ocean would create energy.



# Cline Sheds Light on CIA

by Mark Brodsky  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Raymond S. Cline, former deputy director of intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) said in a speech Friday night that the average American's conception of the CIA is wrong.

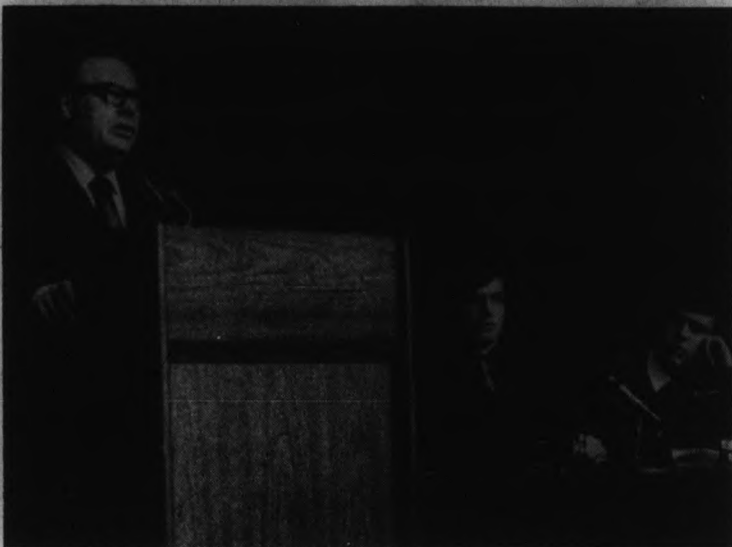
"Intelligence agencies and officers are much misunderstood and maligned," Cline said. "Any effort to change a hostile government has been a very miniscule part of the operations of the CIA."

Cline, speaking before an audience of 75, said that the primary job of the intelligence services is to provide information to governmental officers who would make decisions based upon that information. "The cloak and dagger, Ian Fleming part of intelligence," said Cline, "is mostly folklore."

Cline received a Ph.D. from Harvard University and in 1942 entered what was then called Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which later evolved into the CIA. After leaving the CIA, Cline became director of research and intelligence at the State Department. He retired from government service this year to become a lecturer at GW.

A panel composed of SPIA Dean Burton M. Sapin, Political Science Professor Henry Nau, *Hatchet* representative Scott Bliss, Young Democrats representative Peter Hollinshead, Young Republican representative Peter Morgret, and Journal of International Business and Economics representative Richard Defede questioned Cline on points made during his speech.

Cline described the origins of the CIA in World War II and the "important part" that OSS support



Raymond S. Cline, former deputy director of the CIA, defends the agency's objectives. (Photo by Karin Epstein)

of resistance organizations played in the German defeat. Cline said this wartime experience formed the basis for the peacetime intelligence service.

Cline contrasted the CIA with the Russian KGB, and said "Unlike the KGB, the CIA has in no way been a threat to the operation of our free government."

Cline called the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 "the finest hour of the CIA. The elements of the situation were apprehended secretly and handed to the officers of government. That is how intelligence should work."

Members of the audience questioned Cline several times about alleged CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs affair and the overthrow of an elected government in Guatemala

in 1954. "The action in Guatemala was based on the fact that the government was avowedly socialist," Cline said. He defended the right of the CIA to intervene in foreign struggles in order to support "conservative" elements.

"There is a difference," said Cline, "in our approach to intelligence and the Soviet approach. They stir up revolution when there is no struggle within the country."

When questioned about the morality of intervention Cline said, "The international political purposes of our government have a strong moral purpose."

"Intelligence in the last 25 to 30 years, has become a discipline if not a profession" according to Cline. The technical side of collection data is now much more complex than before."

# Committee Authorizes Cherry Tree Printing

by Brad Fisch  
Hatchet Staff Writer

The 1973-74 *Cherry Tree*, plagued with earlier budget problems, received authorization from the Publications Committee last Friday to contract for a printing run of 400 copies. This action guarantees that there will be a yearbook published this year.

The committee approved publication despite the fact that the *Cherry Tree* could not match the sales goals previously set by the committee. It had recommended that the *Cherry Tree* staff have half of the 750 copies of the book sold, with 75 per cent of the projected \$2000 advertising income, and 75 per cent of the anticipated \$500 from patrons, all to have been in by last Friday. Totals were close to one-third of 750 books sold, with only 28 per cent of the ads and 58 per cent of the patrons' revenue in.

The number of books to be printed was reduced on the basis of previous yearbook sales. Last year, fewer than 350 books were sold, while the year before, 300 were sold. At the present time, sales and pledges to buy are estimated at 250.

When asked about the *Cherry Tree's* difficulties, especially with advertising, Editor Jeff Wice pointed to the fact that, "We weren't authorized to do anything until November 1." At that time, *Cherry Tree* had just gotten the go-ahead from the University.

Another problem cited was that of obtaining advertising for a book that might never have been published. With the committee's vote of confidence, Wice said he feels that advertising could be solicited on a firmer basis.

Wice told the committee that "in comparison to last year, when I was involved with the book to an extent, finding out what the problems were last April, and being just a student here two years ago, seeing how the *Cherry Tree* was such a nothing thing, we've come an awful long way since I've become editor in October, and we've done an awful lot to prove that there is a desire for the book."

He cited the fact that there have been more books sold than last year at this early date, and that senior pictures (now formals rather than candid) are progressing well. Wice said due to the "much steadier, much tighter program during the early part of February, I don't think we've done all that bad."

## ENERGY, from p.1

and with oil selling at record prices would benefit from expanded production.

Since Mideastern oil is cheap, Yezer explained, it would be best for

America to import its oil, and simultaneously develop technology to extract oil from shale deposits. Then, if producers threaten an embargo, "you have a threat to counter theirs." Although shale oil would be expensive, it would be available for short-run emergencies.

Yezer pointed out that coal is not necessarily a polluter. It leaves less unburned hydro-carbons and nitrous oxides than oil.

Yezer added that the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) "should look to the point where the prices they charge for oil reach the cost of substitutes." As he pointed out, a threat by the U.S. to switch to substitute energy sources (like shale oil) may be effective in curbing future embargoes. "The OPEC hasn't had to weather any heavy tests yet," he said.

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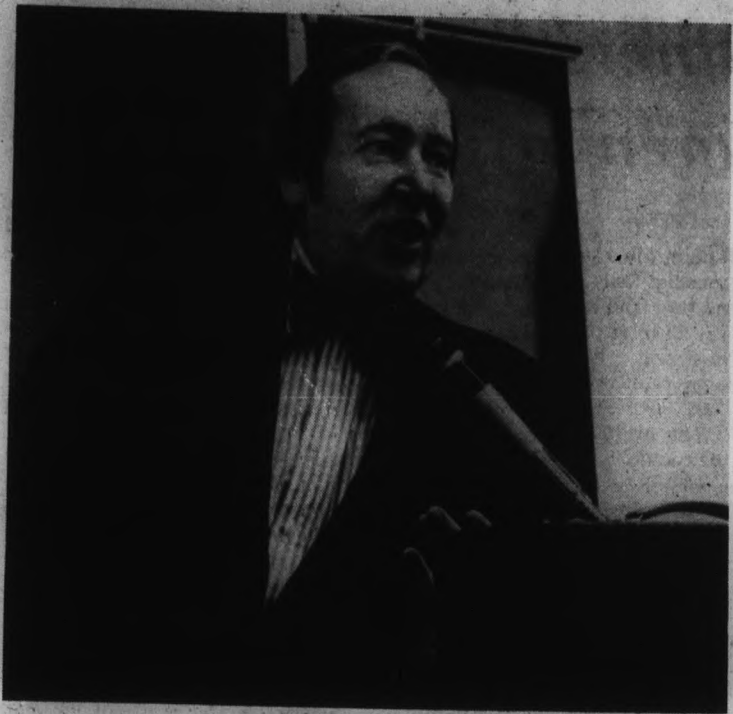
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Political strategist F. Clifton White says that Americans today don't trust politicians. (Photo by Keith Stouch)

## White Claims Citizen Mistrust Creates 'Healthy' Atmosphere

by Keith Stouch  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Political strategist F. Clifton White said Watergate has "underlined the American peoples turn-off to politics," and that this rejection of government is healthy because it "reflects the desire of the American people to have government responsible to them, and they're not believing that it is."

White spoke Thursday night at a meeting sponsored jointly by the Program Board and the GW College Republicans. He said politicians running in the 1974 Congressional elections must "act as much as possible like non-politicians," because Americans "don't trust politicians, believe them, or want them around."

White is founder and president of the American Political Consultants Association. He initiated a strategy

for Barry Goldwater's 1964 party nomination, which was later used by George McGovern in his campaign for the Democratic nomination in 1972.

He has also managed successful campaigns for Sen. James Buckley (C-NY) in 1970 and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) in 1972. His work has taken him as far away as Venezuela to manage a recent Presidential campaign there.

White said he sees a shift in the American voter's identification with traditional parties since the 1964 elections. More people are thinking and voting independently according to White, because people don't believe parties are responsive to their wants and needs.

People are turning toward citizens groups such as Common Cause, said White, as a new way to get responsive results.

These organizations are good, he explained, because they recommend positive action, and because they are non-partisan they hesitate to work through the party structure to achieve their aims.

"The American system of democracy is ideal for the people... only if they participate; if they vote," said White. He added that established parties are necessary to achieve this participation of the people.

White charged the audience, "whether Democrat or Republican to persuade people to participate in the system and to make the parties responsive to the wants and needs of the people."

Watergate has already affected campaign strategies, according to White. In the 1973 gubernatorial primary in New Jersey, White managed the Charles Sandman campaign. "We lost the Nixon majority around March, and it took me three weeks to get the party back together," said White.

Speaking late last year to GOP Congressmen, White said he advised them to start raising money now and to report "every nickel they ever received, spent or had."

When asked about 1976 and the probability of Vice-President Gerald Ford seeking the Republican Presidential nomination, White said he thinks Ford's current policy of denying that he wants the Presidency is "the best strategy he [Ford] could devise." Although Ford probably believes what he says, noted White, "1976 is a long ways away."

## GW Military Recruitment Continues Quietly

by Phyllis Fulton  
Hatchet Staff Writer

"I don't recall any extended break in military enlistment on campus," said Gertrude McSurely, director of GW's employment placement office. Despite students' lack of awareness, she continued, military recruitment takes place through the Center's ground-floor "information desk."

Contradicting McSurely, Col. R.C. Burns, USMC (ret.), coordinator of GW's National War College Program claims that military recruitment, banned from GW's campus December 8, 1967, on the recommendation of the University Committee on Student Life, did not actually resume one month later when GW's administration lifted the ban.

Last fall, continued McSurely, several military branches recruited here. This spring the U.S. Marines will recruit, but she requested that the dates not be published.

Burns claimed that as recently as three years ago, GW students not only protested on-campus military recruitment, but also demonstrated against GW's participation in the National War College at Ft. McNair. McSurely denied that.

Student reactions to military recruitment justify the administration's preference for low visibility.

A student who wished not to be identified said, "I don't want it

because I am a pacifist. There is a lot being done on this campus that people don't know about. There is a building at 20th and G that contains computers used for the government. It was guarded heavily during the protests. No one else got into the building."

Another student said, "I don't favor ROTC or recruitment on campus because I don't want any more cops on campus. There are a lot of Metropolitan Police Vice Squad people just running around."

Another added, "If you want to avoid riots, keep it off campus."

Steve Raser, a junior in Columbian College, said, "I don't think it will cause a riot, but I don't think it should be on campus. I don't think it's the place for it."

Still another student said, "I'm not unpatriotic; I just don't want four years of obligation after college."

McSurely said that because GW's students are middle class, they don't need financial assistance and, therefore, have nothing to gain from ROTC participation.

Students' comments prove her argument incorrect. One student said that she was planning to "waitress" this semester to earn needed money. Another has enrolled in a secretarial course during the evenings to gain needed skills to finance her graduate work.

Burns said GW's National War College Program actually includes no courses in warfare. The list of courses consists of four political

science courses, two history courses, one economics course, and one anthropology course.

"The same courses are taught on campus along with the regular college curriculum," said Burns. "The value of these courses is obvious," he continued, "as one considers the career advancement of past students." Burns said he believes that these courses have been the deciding factor in many promotions.

## TRANSPORTATION, from p. 1

call in. Since the riders are going in the same direction, this idea is much more efficient than having each of these people take a separate taxi.

Another possibility is the electrical car, but Fuller stated that "the biggest problem in electric cars is battery run-down." If the electric car was implemented on a large scale, such as "a public fleet of these little cars," Fuller said that the

upkeep could be maintained.

An idea, Fuller said, is the possibility of people owning two types of cars. The first would be a "town car," which Fuller described as being very lightweight, holding about two people, and running on batteries. The second would be the standard large car and would be used only for long trips.

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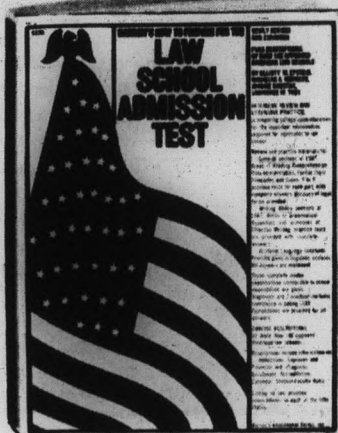
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## All-night Diners Bring Together Odd Assortment of 'Night People'

by Mark Lacter  
Hatchet Staff Writer

Two homosexuals strolled into an all-night diner on Wisconsin Ave. at about 3:30 in the morning. Only a few people were in the restaurant at the time and all eyes were on the young couple as they sat down at the counter. The grillman on duty was whispering a few thoughts to two tired old men seated nearby. Suddenly, all three chuckled simultaneously; the joke was obviously in reference to the two gays. The grillman then wiped his hands and walked up to the couple.

"What do ya want?"

"Give me a coke," shouted one of the men, dressed in an ankle length fur, high platform shoes and carrying a matching purse.

When the grillman returned with the drink, he mumbled, "Y'know, there's a word in the English language called 'please'. Why don't you use it sometime."

"Why don't you go straight to hell, old man."

"Okay sweetheart," said the grillman with a noticeable lisp in his voice.

Then, the gay man who ordered the coke got up from his counter stool and screamed out, "If you ever say that again, I'm gonna break your motherfuckin' ass."

By this time, the other customers had taken an interest in the incident. One young student was smiling and shaking his head, wondering what on earth he was doing in a place like this at such an hour. "I just wanted to take a break from studying."

After the outburst from the homosexuals, the grillman stood over near the coke machine, holding his hand to his chest. He just stared, saying nothing. The man threw down a quarter for his drink, and left, shouting out more obscenities.

During the regular working day in Washington, such an incident would be highly unusual. However, the early morning period brings together a segment of society which is seldom seen during the day. The action starts at about two in the morning, and lasts throughout the night. The setting can be Foggy bottom, Georgetown, or the 14th St. area. It is a time when prostitutes, drug addicts, derelicts, and drunks roam the streets without any fear of being pointed out.

It is also a time when the all-night diner becomes the neighborhood rest stop, an oasis within the vast numbers of dark houses and stores. With the small number of people walking the downtown streets at night, these days, it has become unprofitable to keep restaurants open. In fact, the White Tower coffee shops are just about the only places open 24 hours a day. In a sense, these eateries provide an important service to the night people.

"There just isn't any other place to go if you're hungry or thirsty," said a night watchman who had come in for a sandwich and coffee. "Besides, this is about the only time I see people during my shift."

"Give me two orders of bacon and eggs," shouts a waitress to the short order cook. There is plenty of action in the kitchen area as huge quantities of hamburgers are being prepared in advance, and the smell of meat and potatoes and coffee becomes almost toxic.

A tall, thin man with a slight limp and a disheveled suit walks into the diner. He is carrying a small paper bag with a bottle of cheap wine in it. A young couple walks past him and he mumbles, "Goddamn young punks."

Outside, two prostitutes stand near the door of the diner. A middle aged man walks by, studying the two girls. "Ya want to have some fun," one of the girls asks.

"Sure," said the man, "but not with you, sweetheart."

About five minutes later, a Cadillac pulls over in front of the diner, the two girls get in and the car speeds away.

Neither the customers nor the diner employees are paying particular attention to the action in the street as it is a scene which they have all witnessed many times before.

A waitress at one of the White Tower restaurants was asked how she liked working late hours. She just shrugged. Then, when asked about the characters who come in every night, she produced a large grin and started to chat about life during the lonely hours.

"Nobody really pays any attention to the freaks who come here. We've seen it so many times before. I remember we once had this guy who worked as a dishwasher. He was in his 50's, an alcoholic and really down on his luck. One night, while he was working in here, he began to shake and sweat. It was so bad that the guy had to lie down on the floor. After about ten minutes, somebody finally called for an ambulance. Nobody bothered to help him out. Some stared, others just kept on eating."

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# Editorials

## The Faculty Senate Vote

The Faculty Senate was born 14 years ago out of a power struggle within the University leadership. Since its formation, the Senate has taken on the role of a major policy maker and the day-to-day governing body of the University through an advisory relationship to the president and the board of trustees. Friday, the Senate faced its most important decision of all those years—whether or not to approve the proposal to open its doors to representatives from all sections of the University. The question was, in effect, would the Senate agree to its own abolishment. It would not.

The vote, after a four hour meeting, was 11 to seven against the AUA proposal. On the surface, this vote was a defeat for the proposal, but in spirit it was not.

There are several reasons why the outcome of this meeting cannot be taken on its face value. The Faculty Senate fought long and hard to secure its position as chief advisor to the president. In its own opinion it has served very well. Why should it vote this all away? These pressures, while they might not prohibit a Senate member from acting in the best interest of the University, certainly play a role in the vote.

There were six abstentions, so out of a possible 24, only eleven opposed the proposal. This is no overwhelming defeat, and considering the position of the Senate, it borders on a victory.

But the most encouraging outcome of the meeting was the Senate's vote to send the AUA proposal to the Faculty Assembly, a body composed of all GW professors. It has a chance in the hands of this group, for the Assembly is not tangled in a question of its own abolishment; it can view the issue objectively and vote in the best interest of the University.

The Faculty Senate vote will not aid the acceptance of the AUA, but neither will it hinder the chances if, when the proposal goes before the Board of Trustees, the opinions of the Faculty Senate are placed in their proper perspective.

## Some Insights

On this page is a letter from a GW professor and Faculty Senate member to other members of the Senate. The letter, we feel, provides some interesting insights, not so much into the pros and cons of the AUA issue, but rather into how some faculty members, hopefully just one, view students.

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## Highfill's Handout

# Prof Speaks Against AUA

*Ed. Note: The following is the complete text of a statement read to the Faculty Senate by Philip H. Highfill, Jr., professor of English and member of the Senate. Copies of the statement were distributed to Faculty Senate members prior to Friday's meeting, during which the steering committee's recommendation for the All-University Assembly was rejected.*

To the members of the Faculty Senate:

Please allow me to state the reasons which will oblige me to oppose the acceptance of the report of the Steering Committee on the All-University Assembly. I take this method of acquainting fellow members of the Senate with the grounds of my opposition because I want the record to be exact and because if I am in error I hope to be instructed.

Nothing the Senate has debated in all the years since its inception has approached in importance the present question. First let me say that I have read with great care and some admiration the arguments of both sides in *GW Forum*. But at some expense perhaps to the picturesqueness of my argument I shall eschew the language of the sixties as employed in several of those articles, not referring to "intransigence" in those who disagree with me or predicting that adherents to my view will try to bring the University to "a grinding halt" if balked.

I believe that this proposed greening of the Senate is partly due to the romantic belief that *because* people are young and/or inexperienced they are ideally equipped to help decide matters of pith and moment. However, the scheme is not *merely* another sign of the cultural primitivism which seems not to be epidemic. For mixed in amongst the naifs and those good earnest folk who make analogies between undergraduates and oppressed minorities are more worldly types. These know that, sooner or later, a politicization of the University will ensue and they are honorably sincere in anticipating this result as highly desirable social process. I really am *not* setting up a fool-or-knave choice here. I am calling attention to one popular, and to many people even respectable, social outlook, embracing (among more useful ideas) the notions that a university should "teach what its students want to learn," that it should abolish hierarchies and "stultifying artificial" barriers of rank, that students have as much to teach faculty as vice versa, and also that the university should be "more, immediately responsive to the demands of the larger society," or, in the narrower language of some present-day tax revisionists, it should be *demonstrably* "community-service oriented"—or be prepared to suffer some disabling financial penalties.

So, let's be plain. What we are talking about here really is the transfer of power in the Academy—quietly, "constitutionally," politely, and (at first) oh, so gradually. (But see Recommendation 11). We are talking about transferring it from some experienced, well-qualified people to some inexperienced, unqualified people. And looking down the road only a little bit (glancing aside at the so-called Free University of Berlin, Antioch, and other horror stories) we are talking about politics.

However, believe that or not as you wish, let us briefly enquire into a few pseudoxia which are received now in some quarters like holy writ, and belief in which seems essential to the acceptance of either the utility or justice of an All-University Assembly:

1. "Students demand a decisive voice in the decisions which control the University." This is fictional. It should read, "*Some* students are not yet satisfied with the opportunities they now have to express their opinions; and a minority of such students are political activists who are by definition insatiable. A few others can on occasion be stimulated by self-appointed tribunes of the people to the momentary belief that they are being done in by unfeeling elders. Most are usually quite content to be students, which estate implies quite sufficient perplexities, responsibilities, and enjoyments."

2. "Students have no way of making their desires known." This is the most puzzling of all delusions. Every school, college, and division, every department and program has its (usually notoriously unprofitable) "Advisory Counsel," [sic] on which students are "represented." Students decide matters on the Center Board. They have the ear of President, Provost, deans, and faculty members whenever they want them. (One of the most baffling of folk myths—the inaccessibility of the average senior faculty member—began to arise at almost precisely the same moment when it became

unfashionable for students to drop in and chat with professors.) Students run all publications without censorship. They control absolutely (and they have abused regularly) the power of the only newspaper in our community. (Get out the file from 1963 to 1973 and refresh your memories.)

3. "Students have a great many excellent ideas to impart about the running of the University." I am sorry, but they do not. Their inability to contribute very much of striking value is no comment on their earnestness or intelligence, or even learning—just on their inexperience. Student ideas which could not easily be communicated by dropping a slip in a suggestion box are few. Those ideas tend to fall into three categories: those which are already in effect, though unknown to the contributor; those immediately discernible by experienced persons to be unworkable; those already tried and found wanting. Furthermore, the ideas recur every half-generation, indeed, every time a new student is added to a committee or a board.

4. "Students—especially those who involve themselves in responsible positions—generally behave responsibly." No, sometimes they do. Often, even. They also, often, behave emotionally and act without sufficient consideration. Again, such behavior is a function of youth and inexperience. Despite the suave palliations of violence undertaken by one of the writers in the *Forum*, many of the ugly scenes of the sixties and early seventies were precisely illustrative of this undependability. "Ah, but that was when passions were high!" Exactly. (*Vide*, 2, above.)

5. "Students are equal to faculty." No way, as the vulgar saying goes. Undergraduates are at the end of a process of intellectual selection. But tenured faculty members are at the end of several additional and much more rigorous processes. Anyone who has been teaching in a college more than half a semester will have recovered from the shock of discovering that some of his students are smarter than he is. However, generally speaking (how tedious to feel that one must go through this elementary logical progression again!) generally speaking, tenured faculty are smarter than students. They are also much more learned. But of course, we are not talking about either I.Q. or book-learning alone. Principally, we are talking about experience in the subtle, intricate, infinitely organic and delicate processes of a university. (See 3, above.)

What students bring to college (besides their invaluable tuition fees) are verve, freshness, and ignorance. We ought to enjoy and respond to their youth, generosity, variety, quickness of mind, with increased enthusiasm every year we teach. I'm certain that I do. We ought to see as much of them as is suitable, talk with them, respect their individuality, hear their ideas, encourage their organizations. But let us not, in the name of all that is responsible, *delude* them. Let us, as thinking men and women, abandon what T.S. Eliot calls that "lazy evasion of thought" analogy. The University is not a democratic republic or New England town-meeting; its students (and non-academic employees) are not its citizens. I know that outrage at the expression of this point of view is bound for a little while to be expressed. As Irving Kristol has said "to be promised something by a politician is to feel immediately deprived of it." And after all the well-stacked investigating committees, newspaper, drum-beating, and expensive University-financed brochures describing the onset of the millennium, it may be a little difficult to persuade some inattentive persons that they haven't been promised anything.

I think that the members of the Faculty Senate have to remember now (whether they were in the earlier engagements or not) that if we fall back now we fall back over the same ground so painfully won 10 and 15 years ago. It is striking that not one of the participants in this argument has had anything but good to say about the contributions of the Faculty Senate. Who has shown that we need a change to the potentially divisive, terribly expensive, dropsical All-University Assembly? Let the students re-vivify their own Assembly if they like. Let the non-academics devise their own gathering. Let me quote Kristol again, for he says it so aptly: "the unanticipated consequences of social action are always more important, and usually less agreeable than the intended consequences." Yet I do believe that with a little thought we can easily anticipate very unfortunate consequences, *unless* we have the courage to say "no."

Philip H. Highfill, Jr.



Glenn Smith

# GW's Operation Candor

With GW's declining enrollment, and the financial plight it is causing, the University is hard pressed to develop new ways to attract students. According to the Director of Admissions, Y.B. Honest, the old hard sell tactics are just not working. A result of the post-Watergate morality is that potential students are expecting a more honest appraisal of the school they might be attending. Perhaps the new information brochures should read something like this:

Dear Prospective Student:

The George Washington Admissions Office is very grateful for your interest in attending the university (you don't know how grateful!). This letter gives us an opportunity to "tell it like it is," to "lay it on the line,"

about the many attractive aspects of GWU.

First of all, the GW student has an unparalleled opportunity to make use of the political resources in our Nation's Capital. If a student plans it right he can work in Senator Kennedy's mail room, talk to the Senator, get an autographed picture suitable for framing, and quit by late October. He can quench his political thirsts the rest of the time by attending important sessions of Congress to observe his representatives sleeping, reading the papers, or accepting campaign contributions from lobbyists.

Another item of interest for the prospective academe is the recently completed University library. The ultra-modern library has all the

latest comforts, if you don't mind sharing the book.

We also want to point out to you that GW has a wide array of social activities designed to appeal to students of all interests and tastes. Last semester's events included movies, smoking dope, movies, getting drunk, movies...

GW's location in a large city provides an extremely valuable chance for observing life in urban American first hand. If he or she is lucky enough the GW student can appreciate the folkways of slum living by residing in a University dormitory, or visit the metropolitan police station after being assaulted, raped, or worse yet, Denver-booted. And the GW student need not leave the campus to study a variety of interesting social interaction patterns. Prominent among these are the Thurston Hall hang, the Rathskeller retch, and above all, spring registration—the personification of Darwin's theory of survival of the fittest.

In closing, we hope that, when you come to GW, you will be able to find what every GW student is searching for—a parking space.

Thank you for your interest. We will be expecting the principal in September.

Glenn Smith is a junior majoring in Public Affairs.

## Letter to the Editor

The front cover page for the last Interlude was nice, but I don't think it was appropriate. It was not relevant to the vast majority of GW students. After all, Bob Dylan is really pretty much of a radical person, despite all the hemming and hawing [sic] in the article, and he always has been. Even before he was a rock and roll star, when he was just a song writer for Peter, Paul and Mary, he was that way. I don't think the vast majority of GW students are that way at all.

Anyway, his voice isn't that good. As a matter of fact, it's pretty terrible. And besides, the concert is already over.

I think the Hatchet ought to try to use that sort of large space on something less alien to the vast majority of the community.

Mabel Lederhandler

Ed. note: Nobody feels any pain. Ms. Lederhandler, now that the times are a-changin'. We felt that when you lay, lady, lay a letter in our mailbox, you got a lot of nerve to say you are our friend. You say you love us and you're thinking of us, but you know you could be wrong.

But don't think twice, it's all right. It ain't you we're lookin' for, babe. Sooner or later, one of us must know that we're just doin' what we're supposed to do. Sooner or later, one of us must know that after 20 years of schoolin' they put you on the day shift.

At any rate, you're a complete unknown; you got no direction home; you got eyes like smoke and tears like rhymes. And so, Ms. Lederhandler, on your twenty-second birthday, you're already an old maid. In conclusion, let it suffice to say that YOU DON'T NEED A WEATHERMAN TO KNOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

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# Buff Edge W. Va. At Foul Line

## Holloran Hits Two at :03

by Doug Davin  
Asst. Sports Editor

Freshman John Holloran sank two freethrows with :03 showing on the clock. The stands erupted and fans began to spillout onto the court. Bob Hornstein's 30 foot desperation shot at the final buzzer bounced harmlessly off the back iron, and with it the GW Colonials served notice that they were back. The fans received them with open arms as the Buff edged West Virginia 66-64 in a thrilling game.

With this victory the Buff seem to have permanently shaken off their early season lethargy as they captured their third consecutive game in impressive style.

Play at the foul line was the deciding factor as the Buff scored eight of their final 12 points from the charity stripe, including four in a row by Keith Morris on the game's most controversial play.

With 3:55 left to play Morris was at the line. As his first shot went through the hoop WVU's Warren Baker elbowed Tom Rosepink and was called for a flagrant foul, ejected from the game, and assessed with two technicals. Morris converted his remaining shot plus the two technicals to give the Buff a four point bulge.

WVU battled back to tie the game at 62-62 on a pair of foul shots by Levi Phillips. Both teams traded baskets and then GW's ailing giant Clyde Burwell went into action. Phillips drove the lane, and Burwell, who had been fighting the flu most of the week, challenged Phillips and batted away his shot. Holloran took the outlet pass raced down court and was fouled to set up the dramatic finish.

Before Morris' foul shooting exhibition got under way the Buff had just erased a 13 point deficit, 40-27. Behind the play of Morris and Burwell, the Buff battled back to tie the game at 48 apiece on a 20 foot jumper by Morris and then took the lead on a 15 footer by Burwell.

Both were excellent on defense as well, as Morris came up with seven steals while Burwell rejected five Mountaineer shots.

It was the play of Burwell that ignited the rest of the Buff. As he came off the bench early in the first half his teammates seemed to pick up, and the cohesiveness that the Buff lacked in the early going was found.

Without Burwell in the early going, the Buff fell behind as their 3-2 zone overreacted, and as a result WVU was able to control their offensive boards and score on tap ins and layups. Compounding this was the Buff's own cold shooting underneath their basket as many layup attempts rolled around the rim and off.

In the second half the defense turned tenacious as the Buff climbed all over the Mountaineers and forced them to shoot from farther out. The Colonials also took control of the boards in the second half led by Haviland Harper's 13.

After playing what Coach Carl Slone called "three great games," the Buff travel to the Naval Academy on Wednesday to take on the Midshipmen. The Colonials cannot afford a let down against the always tough Middies as they need a victory to carry them into the Jacksonville game riding the crest of a four game win streak. Game time is 7:15 in the Navy Fieldhouse.

Ailing Clyde Burwell, shown here blocking a first half shot, made West Virginia feel sick as he rejected five Mountaineer shots as GW edged UVW 66-64 (Photo by Carol Hodes).

### Baby Buff Lose

## Drop 85-76 Decision To Potomac

The Baby Buff turned in a respectable showing on Saturday, despite coming up on the short end of an 85-76 contest with Potomac State. The Colonials, now 3-6, showed considerable improvement over recent lackluster performances.

Only during one spurt towards the end of the first half were the Cats able to run away from the Baby Buff. For most of the first half the GW team fielded a potent offense and a stiff defense, with hustle the key ingredient to their play.

However, during the last four minutes of the half GW ran out of gas and the results were disastrous.

As cold shooting, useless turnovers, and a saggy defense now dominated GW's play, GW went into the locker room down 39-26.

The second half opened with the Cats picking up where they left off. Using a full court press the Cats forced the Baby Buff into turnover after turnover as they steadily increased their lead.

The Colonials did not quit however, and started to chip away at the Potomac lead. With Don Bate scoring effectively on the inside and Pete Farricker and Joel Olenik leading the fast break the Colonials

were able to narrow the margin but could never quite catch the Cats. On the whole the Buff shot 38 per cent while Potomac was able to can 43 per cent of their shots.

Leading the way for the JV was Bate who pumped in 19 points while garnering 10 rebounds. Scott Pakula chipped in 17 for the cause with Rich Waldron contributing 13. Randy Levine did a good job on the boards collecting 10 caroms.

No one on the GW side though could match Potomac's Don Finely who poured in a game high 26 points. He was followed by Tom Dixon with 18.

The loss was the Baby Buff's fifth in a row since coming back from semester break.

WEST VIRGINIA		R		PF		T	
FG	FT						
Phillips	7-19	2-2	9	4	16		
Faust	4-11	0-0	0	1	12		
Baker	3-11	2-4	11	1	8		
Anderson	4-12	2-2	8	5	10		
Hornstein	5-7	0-1	5	0	5		
MacDonald	2-4	1-1	5	0	5		
McCardie	0-0	0-0	0	0	0		
Carr	1-2	1-2	2	2	3		
Totals	28-66	6-12	41	17	64		

GEORGE WASHINGTON		R		PF		T	
FG	FT						
Morris	7-18	5-6	5	2	19		
Holloran	3-8	2-2	1	3	8		
Burwell	6-11	0-0	11	2	12		
Harper	6-17	1-2	12	2	13		
Rosepink	0-4	1-2	3	4	1		
Miller	2-5	0-0	1	2	4		
Hall	1-2	0-0	4	0	2		
Peters	3-5	1-2	2	1	7		
Totals	28-70	10-14	39	16	64		

Halftime: West Virginia, 38-27.  
Attendance—1,022.

### MVP's

Clyde Burwell  
Keith Morris  
John Holloran  
Jim Peters  
Haviland Harper  
Tom Rosepink  
Greg Miller  
Kevin Hall

### Sports Shorts

## Tickets For GW-J'ville

Tickets for the Jacksonville game Feb. 2 will be available to students starting Wednesday Jan. 30 at 10 a.m. through Friday, Feb. 1. Buses will leave the Center at 5:30 p.m., 7 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. The Dolphins will take on the Colonials at 8 p.m. with the Baby Buff hosting Washington Tech at 6:00 p.m.

The table tennis tournament will be held on Friday, Feb. 1 at 6:30 p.m. and Saturday, Feb. 2 at 1:00 p.m. Two students will be selected to represent GW in the Region Four ACU-I Tournament at Maryland. Entry forms may be obtained at the game room desk on the fifth floor of the Center.

Randy Smith, '73 graduate is due to resume workouts with the Dallas Cowboys this spring. Smith made it past rookie camp last year before injuring his back working out with the veterans. He was invited back to begin workouts with the club starting in June.

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